





The above are only a few of the salient points in the estimates which are to be looked into, but doubtless will come to be discussed fully, and many matters will be suggested. Among the questions, it might not be inappropriate to enquire how it is that the Colony from year to year to be debited with for the Auditor-General, when we Auditor-General at all. No doubt the COLONIAL SECRETARY will be able to explain this point to the full satisfaction himself.

Some speculation was rife on Saturday as to the non-appearance of the *White Cloud* at the usual hour, which increased as the day wore on to 2 o'clock, but at that time she hailed in sight, and it was found she had a vessel in tow, which had caused the detention. The vessel turned out to be the *Forena*, and which had put into Macao by a mistake.

We repeat to state that Mr. Douglas was rather roughly handled in his attempt to get an attorney to represent him. He went out to arrest a notorious character. He went out at about 4 p.m. and proceeded down the Hospital Road, towards the police station, and through some of the most populated parts of the city. At Queen's Road, about a dozen minutes to seven o'clock, when he was in the centre of Square street, he observed four well-known thieves, dressed up in the finest clothes, looking into a native brothel, and whom he recognized as having been twice in gaol for highway robbery; once for nineteen months, and once for two years. On his seizing him, the man exclaimed, "I'm holding my flag that man O'ne Road," evidently alluding to the attack on Mr. Tomlin, for which he apparently thought he was arrested. Mr. Douglas kept hold of him, and walked off. The thieves then followed him, and commenced conversation with him in Chinese. Just as they were about to turn into the Hollywood Road, the latter closed in, and commenced hustling Mr. Douglas, upon which the policeman released him, and he returned to the ground, but unfortunately he himself fell in with him, his right elbow coming in violent contact with the sharp corner of a carb-stick which he was carrying. He changed his hold of the prisoner with his left hand, while he held on to a Peking lawyer in his right, but his arm was so entangled by the blow on the carb-stick, that after some time he was released, and he then turned to the right, and the moment he did so, one of the other men came up and kicked Mr. Douglas in the stomach, and Mr. Chan-a-poo then used the stick freely on the knuckles of Mr. Douglas. He fell and his right leg was obliged reluctantly to let go his hold on this the prisoner dealt him a smart blow with the stick near his right eye, and made him go with his companions. As he was walking along, he was followed for some time, and after walking a short distance and recovering his stick, which had been thrown away, he took a chair and returned home, much exhausted but fortunately not seriously hurt. As though his exclamation, "I'm holding my flag," was intended to mean, "I'm being caught," as although his exclamation may be interpreted as does not of course indicate that he was the assailant of Mr. Tomlin, it is probable that he might have been inclined to disclose the real character of the man, if he had been known to him. The streets at that time were exceedingly crowded, probably on account of its being near the time when the Chinese would have to carry lamps.

What are the odds just now that a given head will be smashed in the course of the race? This calculation will be assisted by the statement that Mr. W. D. Marshall, of the United States Consulate, was attacked by a gang of 7000 on his night in the Hollywood Road. Had he guarded himself with his arm one of the million would have cut his head open. Another actually struck his head, and inflicted a cut on the crown.

Really the sportive tendencies of these people are becoming unpleasant. If some slight restraint be not placed upon their amusement, they may become a weapon against the crown.

Some day of a joke, that we flogged the Sumpter man, according to the sentence of the Court.

**LATE TELEGRAM.**

LONDON, Sept. 14th.

The St. Leger has been won by Hanach, best Victor second, and Ringwood third.

The French Government have agreed to postpone the installation of the big gunners at Versailles.

The Assembly have carried its proposition having the vacations from the 17th Oct. till the 4th December, nominating 25 members to attend the administration of the village.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE

[illegible]

15 case. It was certain that he would get not  
if the case failed, and therefore he was int

[illegible]

his position, which was practically swearing to the truth of the schedule. After the evidence of Mr. Said, Rahman's statement was absconded. He said he did not know where he had been, but he had been in Bombay in 1885, when the natives drove to the lowest milkman crowded to the Insolvent Court. This was indeed the first notice of the case, and it was a very difficult one. But the proceedings in bankruptcy were abandoned, the books were put away in a drawer, and our friend Chintoy came in again to make an arrangement. He was told that Rahman was the sole debtor. The compromise fell through simply because Devraj had not got ready money. If any fraud had been committed, it could have been proved, because the firm of Hinghly Gopgun, Hooseen & Co., were already down in the creditors' books as debtors, not Fazal Mahomed Essa & Co. The books were brought out, and the petition was dismissed. The Court of Bankruptcy. The defendants could not help that; they had never put forward the books. In March, Abdul Moosoon leaves the firm (Devraj) and goes to the United States. He gets a commission business in Chintoy leave of this, and instructs somebody that Moosoon is getting opium. He sells opium to Ohn-long, and there is no means of getting this out of this account. He goes to the United States. Moosoon brings an action against Ohn-long who puts in a two-paise; meaning a petition in bankruptcy presented against Rahman for the purpose of making the claimant a creditor for the purpose of making the claimant a creditor. He claims the opinion on the ground that it belongs to Abdul Rahman, so that the petition was filed by the creditors simply for their own purposes. Then they go off to the United States. Then they go off on this charge, that the defendants in January last, put Rahman forward as the debtor. Why they put him forward as themselves. Moosoon says he is not a debtor, but the defendants did not say one single word putting forward Rahman as the debtor—not one syllable. The intention, if they altered the books, was to leave Rahman a creditor, and to make the creditors of Rahman to defraud the creditors Fazl Mahomed Essa & Co. It could not have been to release Fazal Mahomed Essa & Co., but to any Hinghly Gopgun, Hooseen & Co. The defendants did not release the debtors in the Chinese books. But after all, if they made the agent of the debtor, that did not release the principle of the case. Therefore they defrauded no one by trying to get Rahman out of the case.

Mr. May said he went with Mr. Hayler, after that he thought the case one of a remarkably slight character, and that it rested solely on the books, but he could not be altered according to the evidence of the sole, which he was not at liberty to discredit, unless inconsistent with incontrovertible facts.

Mr. May said he thought that there was no evidence committed by the defendants, and that therefore there was no legal offence.

Mr. May said he thought there was an objection in the putting forward of the papers of the defendant, but that no one could go to the Attorney-General, and if there was no foundation for it in law, he would not sign an information.

Mr. Haylar.—Why, he's retained for the side.

Mr. May.—Well, the case will be tried before the Chief-Justice.

Mr. Haylar.—And that is just what I do not want.

Mr. May.—The expressions used by the Chief-Justice with reference to this case, I think, it is monstrous that he should try it. It is the hardest case I have ever heard of.

Mr. Haylar.—I will not say that it is essentially a civil case for a special jury, and that before a jury of Portuguese, to whom cannot address myself so as to be understood.

Mr. May.—I say it will be a failure of justice.

Mr. Haylar.—I will not say that for a moment.

Mr. May.—I should discharge the prisoners, but I feel it to be my duty to send it for trial, and have no power to deal with the credibility witnesses.

Mr. Haylar.—Well, if your Worship is of the mind I am satisfied.

The third defendant was discharged, and others admitted to bail as before, and committed for trial at the Original Sessions of the Supreme Court.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.  
16th September.

**BEFORE J. RUSSELL, Esq.**

**LEAVE FOR MEDICINE.**  
Tang-a-wung, a Chinaman, was fined 25 cents for cutting hair on broad braches near the Tan S. Paul's College. Defendant stated he merely cutting some leaves to make medicine for a friend.

**GAMBLING.**  
Shiek Amer Housin, P.O. 92, caught Cling-yow, a hawker, gambling with others in the Praya Canton, the statement was that one man was caught, but the statement was caught by mistake. Fined 50 cents.

**NO LANTERNS.**  
Six Chinese were brought up and charged with bringing out lanterns, two were fined 15 cents each, one 25 cents, and another 50 cents; the other two were discharged.

**A DRUNKEN FISH.**  
Saron Shio, a German sailor, was unemployed, sat in his chair at about 5.30 p.m. on Friday, and started from the Canton Wharf, as at several hotels and other places, and at 7 o'clock they drank. Their officer, a Chinese, was drunk, and the complaint was made.

obtain coolies took their orders from a constable and brought him to the station. He was

dered to make amends to the amount of \$200. Defendant stated he had no money and had come down to the court to see if he had some money still on hand. He therefore went to goal for one day.

THE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. JARDINE'S.

MATTHEW & CO.'S.

Alcohol Ketchikan, Alaska. The names of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s, and Ng-yee-yeung, a porter to the firm, were charged by Mr. Albert F. Jones, with neglect of duty on the part of the latter, in connection with a robbery occurred at the quarters of the Junior Mess, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

There was a large quantity of plates taken from the Junior Mess, and the value of the same was estimated at between \$400 and \$500. An entrance had been made from the dining-room door, as would appear from the fact that the wood work was cut; but, it seemed to have been done in a hasty manner, so that the whole affair had been pre-arranged. The putty which fastens the pane of glass is put on inside, and the window which flew away had naturally fallen into the room, while the pane of glass in the room, whilst the door was open; the culprit, however, had come up to charge defendant with neglect of duty on the night of the morning of the robbery, and that the defendant should be four men on duty on each side of the verandah of the North side of the house, and he should have been walking up and down beneath that arch which gave him a full view of the verandah, and the defendant was on duty on the North-east end of the building, at about 50 yards from where the ropes were opened; in this position he had a means of noticing if any person had come up to the verandah, and he was guarded on all sides (should have been) except on the East side, the guard house is situated. The defendant is a porter in the house. His duty was to see that the lights were not before, and that no person might enter without his letting in; that is on the ground floor of the house. At five minutes to the hour the Chambers stated, he was in the Victoria Hotel, and the first defendant appeared to be closed, he knocked loudly, and no answer he pushed it open and he was in five minutes to see if the notice was given to the defendant, but he did not see him. He then went to the sleeping room, and he found two coolies in his own room, the defendant seemed in the act of getting out, but he had the complainant wanted to enter, and he was severely beaten, and he was taken away without the fourth defendant's knowledge. By complainant's orders, the door was opened, and he found in the fourth defendant's room, and he found the fourth defendant's room regularly in the employment of the house servants of the house are approved of by the employer, and the fourth defendant was employed in the house as porter for some years, he has been about the house

to for nine years and half, to complain of certain knowledge.

Chen then accused himself, by saying he should have said the third defendant was at the gate and the second defendant at the archway, near the opium godown, the first defendant at the goods godown, on the north east corner.

Thomas Glover said he was in charge of the godown at East Point, and it was part of his duty to look after the Sepoy's guard. He got up at 5 a.m. and went to the godown at 6 p.m., and called out to a Sepoy, "What is the time?" The first defendant answered, "He was on duty" near the goods godown. The Sepoy was in the habit of trying to get into the godown, but he could not get in, so he could not say about the doors of the Hong. The first and second defendants had been known for four years. They have been employed about the godown since the first defendant made a criminal complaint against them, and he did not know anything against them. The third defendant had been about the place for twelve, or fourteen months. The first defendant was in charge of the watchman's ship before he went to the house; he had been about the house for ten years.

Sheik Khan stated he was sergeant of the Sepoy guard at East Point. He was in charge of the watchman's ship, the first defendant, about 13 o'clock at the goods godown, the second defendant near the Treasury at the opium godown, the third defendant at the gate. He testified that the first defendant was in charge of the compound, all was right; again at 2 o'clock he went round the buildings; he then went to the bungalow at 8.30 a.m. of the 15th he came round the office again, and he saw the first defendant at the gate. He saw a rope hanging from the verandah. He went and knocked at the door of the fourth defendant's, opened the porter, he saw the first defendant, and the second defendant in the drawing room, the fourth defendant showed him where they came from. He then went and told Mr McGregor and afterwards he went and noticed the door he had hit Mr McGregor of the robbery. The second defendant might have seen the rope if he had turned his lamp on the front of the house. The first and third defendants admitted to bail in \$50 each.

**SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.**

Eight Chinese found in a house in Saurer Alley, labelled "The English" by the English, were brought up and charged with being suspicious characters. Sergeant Johnson, No. 56, and Sergeant Wassenaar, No. 57, in charge of the case, stated that the defendants, who were of the same age, might be employed in burglary. An English woman, named Chuan-tuk, came forward and stated that the whole of defendants were lodgers in No. 49, and that the house was because No. 49 was too much damaged by the typhoon, that they could not live in it. She had permission to live in the empty house, but had given per-

sion to the woman and her husband, but not the defendants. He was the agent for I

Reigel.—This was done by her request, as the house 89 was damaged by the typhoon. The defendant made a statement that he had paid for a month and then security to \$25 each for a month. Not being able to do so, they went to court.

**MARINE COURT.**

**THE ENQUIRY INTO THE ABANDONMENT OF THE "COLOMBO."**

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at Harbour Master's Office on Saturday last enquiring into the loss, abandonment, and the material damage of the British brig *Colombo* (sloop's number 77,684), commanded by H. Pierce, (certificate of competency 23,952, graded as Seanderland.) The Court was composed of the following members: Chairman, E. E. Keating, Harbour Master; Samuel J. Gov. Esq., non-official Justice of the Peace; Messrs. W. M. Gilson and W. Whyte, masters of the mercantile vessels. The following evidence was given, sworn, deposed: I am master of the British brig *Colombo*, of 382 tons measurement. The vessel left Saigon on the 19th August, with a crew and a cargo of tin.

were 10 Chinese deck passengers, and a cargo of 10,000 piculs of rice in bags. On Eric

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ward, but she would not wear. By 3 and 9  
there was a heavy sea, and the ship commenced

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William Johnson, boatswain, gave corroborative evidence of the captain's statement.

S. V. Richardson, sworn, deposed: I and the late John Smith, deceased, were the only persons who were present at the death of the late John Smith, deceased, at the place called *Colombo*. We left Hongkong at 7 p.m. on the 12th, and at 9 a.m. on the 13th we got sight of the *Colombo*, about fifty yards off. I found the men all gone, and the water was about 100 feet above the lower forecourse deck. I saw no water above the cabin deck. The upper board was under water, and the water on the side was nearly clear of water. I took her in tow, and at about 9 o'clock at night on the 13th arrived at Green Island. I went again on board the *Colombo*, and found that the water was above the engine room, but there was no swell, and not so much water on the lee side. I should have considered it advisable had I been master to have run her to the beach. There was a gale blowing at Belcher's Bay, and beached her at the place.

James Smith, chief mate, and J. J. Falk, carpenter, deposed: I was the mate of the late John Smith, deceased, and was present at the death of the late John Smith, deceased, at the place called *Colombo*, and nothing new of any importance was elicited.

The Court was then cleared, and the finding will be duly published in the Government Gazette.

—♦♦♦—  
LIGHT & WOMEN

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belonging to the Orange Societies resolve  
to hold their annual procession on the 12th

The resolve was most injudicious, for the occasion is an insult, and an intentional insult to the majority of Irishmen; it had been discontinued for years, and the persons who were to be the most outrageous frays ever witnessed in America, an affray spoken of by all parties with shame. Evidently, it may be by the tradition of the insult, or inspired by the personal animosity of O'Connell, as some journalists allege, desirous to assert their supremacy in the city in some overt form, the rough and the Irish Catholics, whose roots are in the municipalities, the English and the Scotch put the pressure down from. In vain their Archbishop imposed order and obedience to the law, in some of the more intelligent of their ranks counselled moderation, they were determined and a proclamation was issued, and the Orangemen, the interest of public order, however, was too much for the naive Americans. They regard the right of process as inherently in the Republican system, and they are not to be deterred by the Orangemen's display in an order which stopped the procession. Boyce because the Orangemen were few and to be attacked, and permitted the process to take place. The Orangemen were numerous for any one to attack them, agitation against the proclamation as a act of obedience to the Irish Catholics as a pattern for Irish spread in the American city. The Orangemen were to be attacked, and making party capital out of the affair to foreigners the point of interest is the moment the Americans were in the city, all resistance, whether from Irish parties, officials, criminals, or armed troops, they compelled Governor Hoffman to deny, they kept the Orangemen from doing any physical resistance. Had they failed, it is said 200,000 men would in hours have been brigaded in New York. Troops could not be sent to the city, and their action, terrible as its result, is, is evidently, conformed. It is one point of honour in New York. It is one place on a dangerous day.

General Vinoy, as Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, writes to some of the papers announcing the arrival of the Legion of Honour, which was destroyed by the Comte on the 23rd of May. There are six officers and members of the Legion, a great number of the Legion of Honour, and the Legion of Honour. General Vinoy appeals to all to help the \$45,000 which are required for the help of the "FAST" LIFE AND BANKRUPTCY, for the reception of proofs in the custody of the Legion of Honour. A dressmaker and milliner, Piccadilly, sought to prove for a debt, but on behalf of the debtor this was not on the ground of the claim, but of the fact that the claim was made by the debtor, who had been living "under the protection of Mr. Milbank. It was stated that the various other claims to which the same name was applied. The Register served his decision.

(Summaries from the London "Daily News.")

SATURDAY, July 29.  
 In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Cairns inquired what probability there was of an autumnal session, and was told by Lord Granville that although the subject had been mooted no decision had yet been arrived at.

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Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone said that when, some time since, he accepted the invitation to visit the United States, he was disappointed that the world, at the end of July, be closing; he instead of that, notice had just been given in the House of Lords of a vote of censure upon General Grant.

His Majesty has issued an Order in Council containing many important directions intended to mitigate the apprehended visitations of cholera. Formerly, when the epidemic broke out, the enemy was among us, but this order empowers the local authorities at our seaports to visit any ship sailing from a place infected with cholera, and examine the cargo, any port or lands where passengers or goods.

A baby farmer at Manchester, named F. Rogers, 34, was convicted at the assizes of the Saturday of the manslaughter of three children committed to his care. He was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. The same assizes the North-Eastern Railway Company were held at the same place. In Britain, a commercial traveller, who sustained injuries at the Brooklyn Well collision:—

Chas. Jence, a Frenchman, was to have brought up on Saturday morning before the court on charges of manslaughter.

called on, a letter was read from the Governor of Newgate, informing the Lord Mayor

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in the supplementary municipal elec  
Paris than in the first contest—among

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A communication from the Home Secretary intimating the desire of the Government to appoint the Recorder of London to act as His Majesty's commissioner for the settlement of British and American claims under the 12th article of the Treaty of Washington, was made to the Court of Aldermen yesterday. Leave the Recorder for the purpose stated was granted.

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creating a new "order" from such "origins." We would a reference to the first chapter of Genesis must be to those members who do not wish to be philosophers or scientists.

ROYAL HIGH-TOE DUBLIN CONTINUED

As the cold weather, and notwithstanding the coolness alleged to have been perceptible at their arrival, are now winning "a few" opinions from all ranks in the "order," the question was mooted whether or not notices should be thrown open to reports motion to that effect was moved by Mr. William D. Drayton, of the Board of Directors. The next speaker was Mr. J. H. Devereux, of the Board, at Devonport, as the understanding of the *Agincourt*, was, yesterday. The vice-*agincourt* of the square explained why the *Agincourt* of the square was not a member of the *Agincourt* of the square. The reasons were that the ship nobbing a position which made it convenient to ol and he had to land Sir Drummond Milsieur to the square, and therefore kept near the shore. He was not aware of the danger provided against, and thought the staff member of the *Agincourt* considered the safe.

LADIES' HIGH-TOE DUBLIN CONTINUED

The New York Standard says: "Government authority affirms that if the present fashion

ladies' high-heeled boots continued. Under these will not be a decent foot, the legs are as extremely desirable articles as women who habitually and consciously wear the sole of her boot is guilty of making a bad thing worse. The fashion of having day, or absurdity in sympathy with the heels. These fashionable iron-shod, sponge corks, rimmed with gold and studded with diamonds, are the thing that the foot, for merely decent to catch men and throw them into the hands of the poetesses. If New York were to be saved from the ruin of the shoe, the thing that is so fashionable women in it with beautiful we are afraid the shower would come.

**SUPERSTITION NEAR MELBOURNE**  
(*Englishman*.)

There's a novel case of religious intolerance that has been brought to light in one of the papers of the day. It is a case of the kind that has been settled there for time a religious community known

John Wroe, who professed to have divine

the was ap- pears to be a ending seasons of in a separate to in to in as; but— an at—0,000 to the till the of the Lord's of to per- to ex- on the of the dis- emen- Wal- the Mar- pre- the com- Paul's of at its March," an ab- sump- of a of in of promotion John, were, were, in Lower re set on the murder of the law exhibited to com- here had 1852. at Bud. Major's dis- to go to that they would the work of the sons of the distressed as the on. The labour was made the and the







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